

Chafee	Harkin	Nelson (NE)
Chambliss	Hatch	Obama
Clinton	Hutchison	Pryor
Cochran	Inouye	Reed
Coleman	Isakson	Reid
Collins	Jeffords	Roberts
Conrad	Johnson	Rockefeller
Cornyn	Kennedy	Salazar
Craig	Kerry	Santorum
Crapo	Kohl	Sarbanes
Dayton	Kyl	Schumer
DeMint	Landrieu	Sessions
DeWine	Lautenberg	Shelby
Dodd	Leahy	Smith
Dole	Levin	Snowe
Domenici	Lieberman	Specter
Dorgan	Lincoln	Stabenow
Durbin	Lott	Stevens
Ensign	Lugar	Sununu
Enzi	Martinez	Talent
Feingold	McCain	Thomas
Feinstein	McConnell	Thune
Frist	Menendez	Vitter
Graham	Mikulski	Voinovich
Grassley	Murkowski	Warner
Gregg	Murray	Wyden
Hagel	Nelson (FL)	

NAYS—1

Inhofe

NOT VOTING—1

Coburn

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 98, the nays are 1. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. LOTT. I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTINEZ). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, although I voted to proceed to the bill I have strong concerns with this legislation.

I am concerned that this bill will take away the rights of asbestos victims to have their day in court while providing no guarantees that they will receive fair and prompt compensation. This bill and its payment structure could bankrupt small businesses, with many of them shouldering a larger financial burden under the bill than they currently do in the court system. Many of these small businesses are not the evildoers here, but due to the payment structure of the bill, they will find themselves shouldering a large portion of the liability.

I support the concept of a nonadversarial process to provide compensation to victims but a process that is fair to all the parties involved. I believe that this bill falls short, and while I voted for cloture I intend to vote against final passage of this bill unless significant changes are made.

## THE FUNERAL OF CORETTA SCOTT KING

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, in a few moments, we will be closing down for the evening. But I did want to comment very briefly upon the wonderful experience that I and nine other of our colleagues had over the course of today as we attended the funeral of Coretta Scott King at the New Birth Missionary Baptist Church, down right just outside of Atlanta.

We had a bipartisan delegation that left early this morning, joined by a House delegation, joined also, as most people know, by the President and the First Lady and three prior Presidents, for what was, indeed, a memorial service in many ways but, in truth, a great celebration for a great woman. She leaves a legacy of leading with grace. Few people have ever had the opportunity of knowing someone like that. That was reflected in many comments over the course of the day at the funeral.

As a wife, as a mother, as a civil rights leader, Mrs. King joins this large pantheon of great Americans whose courage and whose dignity, whose boldness, whose tireless pursuit of social justice transformed not only a generation but the dreams and expectations of generations to follow. Over the course of the statements and having the opportunity to circulate among people who attended, the real global impact of this woman, as I said, leading by grace, focused on freedom and opportunity and social justice, was so apparent.

Born in April of 1927 on a family farm down in Marion, AL, she grew up during the Depression in the segregated South and early on experienced firsthand the unfairness and the racial injustice that had coursed through American life.

As a child—and we learned through many stories over the course of today—she would walk miles every day to attend a poor, one-room elementary school where her neighbors, White neighbors, road the bus in comfort to an all-White school that was close by. She was walking 5 miles a day.

But as Coretta herself would say in later years, before she was a King, she was a Scott, Coretta Scott King. As a Scott growing up in segregated Alabama, her parents taught her strength, taught her boldness, sharing that wisdom with her. It was this strength translated through great dignity over the course of her life that came to define her and to radiate from her from the very beginning and throughout her life.

There was much discussion and reflection on her faith, her innate strength and graciousness, all of which supported her through times, as many of the speakers and presenters today talked about, of extraordinary trials and suffering.

Today, while millions of people around the world watched, there were four U.S. Presidents, I believe there

were 13 colleagues—14 Senators, 13 of my colleagues—dozens of Congressmen, clergy, community leaders, thousands of admirers, people from around the world, from South Africa, who spoke today, also celebrating the life and contributions of Coretta Scott King, the first lady of the civil rights movement and, as we heard from South Africa, the first international lady of the civil rights movement.

I think all of us who went, and many people who shared this service on their televisions today, were humbled by her example. You can't help but to be lifted by her spirit. Oprah Winfrey observed yesterday at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta—and I did have the opportunity to share one Martin Luther King Day with the King family and with Coretta Scott King; I believe it was 3 years ago, at the Ebenezer Baptist Church—that the great Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., often preached that Mrs. King, “leaves us all a better America than the America of her childhood.”

She leaves behind a tremendous legacy and a great challenge to all of us; that is, to lead our lives—and very much the thematic today was a real celebration but what are we all going to be doing tomorrow? Are all our thoughts going to be similar to what her thoughts were the day after her husband was assassinated, that bold decision to go up to Memphis and to return there 3 days later to be with her people? That as we look ahead, how do we translate all this so that we all look to our own lives to be led with courage and with grace and with the boldness and dignity that she has shown, and to realize the dream to which she and her husband devoted their lives; that one day, one day soon, in their words, “this Nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed”—“that all men are,” indeed “created equal.”

## ASBESTOS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, we had a very important vote today on asbestos, and we will be proceeding to that bill tomorrow. It is a bill that I feel passionately about, a bill—as I shared with my colleagues who were with me earlier today in Atlanta at the funeral—that reflects, to me, the very best of what this body should be reflecting; that is, compassion for those victims who today are not being compensated, who suffer from asbestos exposure with mesothelioma, with lung cancer, with asbestosis; who today are not getting taken care of. In a sense, they are not getting appropriate compensation, just compensation, either in terms of time in which the decisions are made or in the amount of resources that are to be directed to them.

So now is the time for us to address this important issue. It is a jobs issue. We talk about 150,000 people who have lost their jobs. We talk about the 77 companies that have gone bankrupt—not as companies but as employers.